BIRDS.

Flying Flowers and Feathered Gems.

OUR HOUSEHOLD MINSTRELS

Their Numbers-How to Care for Them-Their Value and Poculiarities.

Africa, birds i ye are beautiful things,
With your earth-treading feet and your cloud-cleaving wings.
At this season of the year, when so many are
bought as appropriate and acceptable holiday gifts, may be interesting to some of our readers to learn symething of the best ways of treating these charming, innocent pets which we hold in captivity. It

Thanks, little miss, for all my woes, And thanks for this effectual close And cure of every iii; More cruelty could none express, And I, if you had shown me leas, Had been your prisoner still.

We were astonished to find how great a number of foreign birds were imported into this city annually as a matter of traffic. From statistics furnished as at the appraiser's office, for the six months endmy on the 1st of Jahuary, 1812 of the year just were 33,237 birds imported, and for the year just passed there must have been over sixty-six thousand foreign birds brought to this port by direct importa-tion for the trade. It is estimated, too, that fully sue-lourth as many more find their way here by sailors and returned tourists, thus swelling up the number to nearly eighty-three thousand birds of

Name of the case of birds, and about one-fourth as city for two sale of birds, and about one-fourth as and not exposed to the passer on thing in all and not exposed to the passer on the case of the case of the case of the case of the sale of the case of the case of the case of the sale of the case of the on yellow headed parrot, and the Australian (or il) paroquets, macaws and cockatoos.

the parrot family by name, there being over twenty rent kinds to choose from in our market. The sulphur crested cockatoo, however, commands the highest price, which is \$45; unless it is the cocka-killos, and he is worth \$50. Some of the lower grades fetch only \$3. The "Troopial," of South merica, is the handsomest of all the above named

Our tack with our readers shall relate to such of the European birds as we have chosen to mention above, and it shall be of an informatory character. We were gratified to find the demand for these In no part of the world do they command the average high price nor are there as many sold in proportion to the population as in New York city. As we look at our statistics we say to ourself, "This speaks well for a nation of shopkeepers," Bring on, say we, your winged flowers and flying geins. We have money and to spare for all that is beauti-

We shall first speak of the universal favorite, about which we have before us such a beautiful piece of poetry that we cannot refram from giv-

God pleas thee and thy joyous throat,
Thy trili, thy churr, thy piercing note,
My sweet canary!
Theu gush of song! thou water-brook
Of joy i thou poem, doctrine, book,
you water-brook

Thou caged up treasure of delight,
That knowest to make a prison bright
Through music's mystery;
To swell thy rich notes in full tide,
Anon the highest reach of sound divide
Like Passaint

Where didst thon gain this wondrous lore? Where that which i admire still more,
The glad philosophy
That smiles at prison bars and doors,
In londiness a spirit pours,
Of mittalul minutelay.

All our readers know how the canary looks, and refore description is useless. They all know the will live in any size age, but may not know that he will sing best in a moderately small sized, round wire cage. Give him two perches, and ence or twice a week. If you let the perches get rough from any accumulation his feet will become sore. Keep the cage bottom covered with dry, gravelly sand; give the bird fresh water to drink and bathe in every day, and have his seed cup filled with fresh crop, glossy canary seed; and from time to time fill it with hemp and canary seed, mixed, and sometimes rape and canary seed, mixed. They also like chickweed, lettuce and caobage, and it would be well to put a little of either in the cage every week. In winter you can give the canary a piece of sweet apple, and a piece of cuttlefish fastened to the wires of the cage never hurts him. Keep the bird in a moderately cool room, out of a draught. The canary can stand a great deal of cold. Sometimes his claws may want cutting. Do this with a sharp scissors, but mind you do not cut deep enough to draw blood. No other directions are needed for the care of a bird kept only to sing. and you had better give him nothing else at a venture, such as cracker or lump of sugar from the table. He does not need it, and if a particle of butser adheres to it you will lose your bird. Sait or

Dutter kills him.

The canary bird came originally from the Canary Islands, and were more often of a gray green color than yellow. The best singers among us are a mixture of the linnet and canary; but these never breed and the supply can only be kept up by mating the female canary with the male linnet. In Germany and France much attention is paid to breeding canaries, both for profit and pleasure, and about one-eighth of the number we see in New York were ed here by persons actuated by the same motives as those across the Atlantic.

The canary seed that is snipped here comes from

the East Indies, and is the best. It is packed in small barrels, holding about two-thirds as much as our common-sized flour barrels do, the staves being very narrow, and made with great precision.

No caged bird is more easily taken care of or propagated in a cage. They will cross with the linnet, male with the males of the above birds, but the reverse cannot be. What we deem most interesting to our readers on that which remains to be said about the canary here is how to breed them, which is very simple, but requires some care and attention. Two weeks before the pairing season comes, put the female in a square cage fully two feet long and about twenty inches high and wide; place it in a retired corner of the room where it is intended to remain. In addition to the usual daily seed give her about one-eighth of a hard-boiled egg chopped up fine, yolk and watte together. male bird also in his cage the same quantity of egg. At the expiration of a fortnight put the maie bird in the cage with the female, and they will usually mate in about a week's time. Then they want to begin their nest. Get a wire nest. Taey are better than wooden. The wooden ones frequently oreed vermin. You can buy either at the bird stores. Hang the nest np securely-so as not to tip or totter-in the corner, or midway against the farthest side from the door of the cage, and put in hair and moss and white paper snavings. Cow's or deer's hair is best. as the birds finish their nest laying commences, and the number is from two to six eggs. On these the bird sits for thirteen days. When the little ones are hatened they must be fed on hardboiled eggs, mixed with the same amount of crackers, rolled fine. This food must be made fresh twice a day, and if the old bird (as she sometimes is) is negligent about feeding them five or six

the young birds are a week old give them some green food—lettuce or chickweed. Also take a little rapeseed and pour hot water on it, and let it soak for two hours; then mash it and feed it to the birds. Should you have to feed them yourself do it by taking a quill and shaping the point round, and cut it away on one side, as if for a pen; then gently open their bill and give them one quillful at a time. As soon as they leave the nest let them alone. The male will begin to twitter and warbie a little, sometimes before he has left the nest. They can be left alone as soon as they begin to feed themselves. You will soon discover how many male birds you have. Take the old nest out of the cage and put in stuff for a new one, and the old birds will mate again and begin building. Sometimes the old ones are ugly to the first brood, Sometimes the old ones are ugly to the first brood, and knock them around and pull their feathers out. If they do, take the young ones out of the cage and put them by themselves. Put the young canary's perch very low down. Never get your sand for your

canary oirds in America. Their price ranges now from four to ten dollars apiece.

THE SISKIN,
of which we have spoken as crossing with the
canary, is quite a favorite for the cage. His song is
low, but he imitates the notes of some other birds.
The siskin will eat too much when allowed; therefore it is best to deal his rations out to him. These birds are fed principally on poppy and hemp seed pounded up. They are valued at \$2 and \$3. THE GRAY LINNET and the green linnet are very gratifying to their

purchasers, but the gray is most admired. He has, a reddish shade on his breast, and his wings and tail are grayish brown. They are five inches long. The male gray linnet sings better than the green one, the latter being a larger bird by an inch or nearly so. The price of this bird is generally \$3.

THE GREEN LINNET

ohi sooner shall the rose of May

"Than we will doubt that she is the sweetest singer
smoon shall be successed to the sweetest singer
among birds is what the rose is among flowers. So
few are there in this country, it is probable that
many of our readers never saw one. It is the
plainest plumaged bird possible, with a demure,
simost pitiful look about its eyes, and in length it is
only a little over rive inches, and shaped a good
deal like our cat bird. Its head and back are grayish brown, and its breast is a light ash color. The
wing and tail feathers are quite a pretty dark
brown, and its throat is white.

The nightingale abounds all over Europe, but
sings best in Ireland in a wild, free state; and is
there so plaintive, so tender, that if the blarney
stone ever had a heart the nightingale must have
melted it long since. Oh, for an opportunity to
hear them in the Emerald lale, "when the belitting
moon should to their chaste primrose bower
direct?" When caged the nightingale has been
known to live six or seven years, but they frequently
die soon. They require a great deal of care.
Their cage should be a foot and a half long and
square, covered overhead with green muslin, wadded with turee or four layers of cotton or wool to
prevent their nurting their heads against the top of
the cage. Perches should the owners of nightingales
close to prepare the food from the bird stores;
it comes in time. Should the owners of nightingales
close to prepare the food themselves we will tell
them how to do it. The bird eats wheat oran or oatmeat, mixed up in carrot juice. You have to grate
the carrot before you can press the juice out. Do
not mix stiff, and be sure to change it often enough
not to let it sour in the cuge. You can also give their
hard birds and some raw beef chopped fine;
but what they like best in the way of meat are meal
worms. The latter have to breed in the following manner:—Take a tight box or jar that will hold
six or eight quarrs, fill it half full of wheat middlings
or bran and a handful or two o

which we have not space to say more than that he is called the "king of songsters," by reason of the greatest compass and greatest variety of notes, and each one, if possible, sweeter than the other. The selling price among us varies from \$20 to \$200. We will add that the nightingale is fond of elderberries and dried currants; but before you give them to the bird be sure to wash them clean.

THE ENGLISH SEVLARE.

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THE ENGLISH SETLARE.

Emblem of happiness,
Bithsee of happiness,
Cover the clouded dim,
Over the clouded dim,
Over the rainbow's rim,
Musical cherub, soar singing away.
Love gave it energy—love gave it birth.
Where on thy downy wing—
Where art thou journeying?
Thy lay is in beaven, thy love is on earth.

He is a noted bird, and justiy so. The skylark has a way of his own about dying that no other bird has. When he leaves his neat he flies in a perpendicular line; and he opens his pretty throat as he soars, and upward and onward ne goes, his song growing faint and fainter until it seems like celestial music, for he is lost in the clouds and you see him not lor several minutes. You strain your eyes wiln watching, and then you behold a little mote and you know he is coming. You think you hear him; in an instant you know you do, for down to earth again the clear, full sound is sent, and he alights at a considerable distance from his nest. He then skuks along through the grass as siyly as if he thought some lurking, unseen foe might be watching for him. How we should like to be able like him to wing our way in saiety to where the beautiful Lady Lorelet has sat for ages combing her down-dowing hair with a golden comb, and listen like him to the wild, wondrous and mighty song she sings, the white she sinks the sailor and his ship. We would like to see for ourself whether it is true that if the lady leaves of combing for one single instant the whole sky puts on mourning, the storm king gets angry, whistes and goes abread. But we must leave the storm king and the beautiful Lady Lorelei and our own vain desire, and taik only of the skylark of England, which is precisely that of America to a dot. We love the skylark, and wish we could write out in notes for sitch of our lady readers as have not heard him "when he first gets up of a morning." But whoever count write out in notes of the

varied with hard boiled egg, with sometimes an angle worm broken up, or some raw beel chopped up fine. They seil for iron five to ten dollars. Buy one—"A merry heart deeth good like a medicine." The wooplank must, we think, be blood akin to the skylark. He is not much more than half the size, but there is a likeness between them, and his food is the same. He has not, however, the same propensity for flying up, and we may, therefore, venture to give him a perch. Many people insist that his song is sweeter than the skylark, and he brings a higher price often.

often.

THE ENGLISH THRUSH

has a body about eight inches and a half iong. He
is a pretty-snaped fellow, with a saucy look and
"keep your distance" air about him that becomes
him well. His breast and sides are yellow, with
pretty brown, ovai-snaped spots, very distinct.
His back is covered with precisely the snade that
the fashionable gentlemen of to-day wear on theirs,
and which they call "London smoke." Among
birds it is better known as "only gray." The

thrush's wings and tail feathers are dark brown. His song is very electrifying; his voice is so strong, clear and loud that it seems to say, "Pil show you what a thrush can do," every time he pipes his notes, and he has as much melody as power. In a state of freedom and during the spring months is the time to hear him to the greatest advantage, and you can plainly at a hair-mile distance. When caged he makes up in quantity what he loses in quaitly and sings for mine months, instead of three, of the year, and loud enough to give the whole neighborhood the benefit, and sweet enough to charm the very souls of all who hear him. Give him a cage three feet long and two feet high, with two perches, the thickness of a man's thumb; give him a pint of water every day to bathe in, and hang the cage out of doors every day when the weather is fine and warm. The thrush will eat dried currants, but they must be well washed. This fruit agrees with his palate and health, but he must have, at the same time, another dish, made as follows:—A tablespoonful of oatmeal, mixel to a paste, with sweet, new milk, and this must be removed from his cage before it becomes sour. Another dish, and one that the bird likes still better than the previous, is a hard-boiled egg, chopped fine, and haif the quantity of lean beet, raw, chopped fine; the luice of a grated carrot, mixed with a spoonful of crumbs of dry baker's bread; and these should be mixed together. This food does not sour as quickly as the other, and he will consume twice this quantity in winter before it spoils. In summer mix cracked hemp seed in place of the beef.

In the cage the thrush begins his singing about Christmas. This bird is not very plential among us. He is more appreciated in England than here. He is enduring and long lived. He soon learns to other, and he will consume twice this quantity in winter before it spoils. In summer mix cracked hemp seed in place of the beef.

In the cage the chrush begins his singing about Christmas. This bird is not very plential among us

A grave where no marble will shut out the sky;
But be sure there's a tree stretching out far and
Where the linnet, the thrush and the woodlark ma
For the truest and purest of requiems heard
Is the eloquent hymn of a beautiful sird.

Is the eloquent hymn of a beautiful oird.

THE STARLING
is of a blackish-greenish hue, changing to purple, its feathers are all upped with white, and it is nearly nine inches long. Its song is nothing to brag of; but its memory and powers of mimicry make him a wonderful thing. The bird learns all it knows the first two years of its life, and never forgets it, notwithstanding he lives to be seventeen years old. He likes to be allowed to run around a room and talk to himself, and pick up the crumbs and files; but he makes so free with Silva's workbasket that she is obliged to the him by the leg to a chair. Soon after, when she is on the point of saying the collected "Yes" to young Dames her startling stops

intice nead, would call out "How do you do?" Who would not like to own a staring?

A pennyworth of mirth is worth a pound of sorrow.

THE BULLFINCH
has a dark reddish breast. His head, wings and tail are black, and his back has a patch of gray and white. The female is gray just where the mate is red, and red where he is gray. This seems singular, indeed. The birds are about six inches long. The male bird whistles as easily as Boreas, and the sound is "softer than a lover's lute;" but you have to teach him to shape it lato song. By first whistling to him he will give you aimost any tune you want, and come out of his cage and sit on your finger while he does so. But he must be taught all this while very young. The buildinch likes to listen to the mustc of a flute. They are natives of Germany. There are pienty of them in this market for sale at the present time. They vary more in their degrees of excellence than almost any other bird. Some of them will not learn at all. Those that bring high prices are the learned birds. They all have rather a stupid look and movement, but they can whistle charmingly, and you get your money's worth. They will breed in a cage, but there must be a green pine bush in it. Treat them the same as the capary bird, and cut their claws when they need it. Their price varies from ten to forty dollars.

THE ELACK CAP

varies from ten to forty deliars.

THE BLACK CAP

is a fine singer, some think him next to the nightingale, attnough he does not sing at all like one. Cage him and feed him the same as the nightingale. His cage need not be quite as large, and needs no cloth on the top of it. The top of this bird's head does not justify his being called "black cap." His body and wings and tail are light drau, and the cap on his head is a dark brown. His notes are very soft, but very blithe and gay, as if

No stiff affected yet his brown.

No grief affected yet his breast, Nor to a mournful tale was tuned His soft enchanting lays.

His soft enchanting lays.

The black cap can be bought for \$10,
THE ROBIN REBREAST
is a brave, bold bird, and "eye hath not seen, ear
hath not heard, neither hath it entered into the
heart of man" that any songs since Sol-mon's have
been found more acceptable to the weary pligrim
along life's dusty highway than the robin's.

The noonday carol of a bird, Like loving amiles we win, Or leaf by morning zephyr sti May touch the heart within.

May touch the hear within.

May touch the hear within.

And ever since the robin's compassion was manifest in covering the babes in the woods with leaves he has touched our hearts to reverence him for a countries attach great inspertance to them in a supersations way. For instance, Russel tells us, "when about to start on a journey they go to the seaside or brookside and listen for the nightingale (or bubbill) and when listen for the nightingale (or bubbill) and when the "Union" found that a journey they hear it they throw into the water the dower of the cocoanut tree and start. This insures a prosperous journey."

Dropping the superstitions of the Asiatics and Persians, we come back to the nightingale, about which was a chance of his beating the material fleet—Despatches from Rear Admiral Rodgers.

Official despatches from Rear Admiral Rodgers, commanding the Asiatic fleet, and dated Yokohama, perous journey."

Dropping the superstitions of the Asiatics and Persians, we come back to the nightingale, about the created of the cocoanut tree and start. This insures a prospective of the same here and the record of this kind deed they hear it they throw into the water the flower of the coon and the record of this kind deed and in the case as ween from Rear Admiral Rodgers, commanding the Asiatic fleet, and dated Yokohama, December 5, received at the Navy Department, report affairs in Japan as perfectly quiet. On the which was the return of the natives of them to the was freely given to him, but when the "Union" found that a christian bird; and the record of this kind deed the early through the was a chance of his beating them they sent to the other cooper shop, packing house and record the was certain the every cooper shop, packing house and record the same the early developed and times to the other cooper shop, packing house and the record to the commanding the Asiatic fleet, and dated Yokohama, perous journey."

Dropping the superstitions of the Asiatics and Persistent fleet—Despatches from Rear Admiral Rodgers.

in the ordinary applied to the departed with the art and the merry in please and to be played to the departed in the art and a good on their first arrival in Paradise to good on their size of the state of the their weshold like to know it. The song of the robin, and his affable familiarity in coming so near our dwellings to build, and they will work away at the state of their size build, and they will work away at the state of their size build, and they will work away at the state of their size build, and they will work away at the state of their size as if we were not series the street as if we were not series of their size as if we were not series of their size as if we were not series of their size and oval shape. They sir fourteen days on their eggs. They breed twice during the summer. The good of the state of the state of the sound of their size and there is no sixen of the state of the state of the sound of the state of the sound of the sou

dissolved in soapy water—boil an ounce of saltpetre and a little piece of castile soap in two quarts of water and soald the cage with it thoroughly—and wash the bird with it under its wings and joints when nearly cold. A little piece of soft sponge, or feather, is best to apply it with. You can tell generally in time to save your bird by noticing that he is drooping and that his plumage is rumpied, and when these symptoms are apparent attend to them at once, it is well, nowever, to wash the cage if it is an old wooden one at least once a month "on sussipicion." Sometimes your birds will droop and lose their appetite from other causes, such as costiveness, astuma or the pip; if the latter, you can tell it by their frequent gaping and dry looking tongue, the latter looking inflamed. The best remedy for this is to take a little fresh butter and melt it slowly in a cup and then put a small piece of garlic or wild onion and a few pepper grains in it; then let this mixture stand where it will keep warm enough to simmer for half as a hour, and when cold grease the top of the bird's nead with it and give him peppergrass in the cage, or lettuce, or a plantain leaf. It it is the asthmat that alls the bird he will open his bill, and you can see that he breathes with difficulty. He has a cold, and it affects his lungs, Linseed tea, by pouring a few drops at a time from the point of a little spoon, is good for him. Peppergrass to eat is also good for the bird. If you judge the bird to be suck from costiveness give him half a drop of castor oil on his tongue, with a nittle dried saffron flower put in his drinking water. Some think sweet oil is better than castor; but in trying either be careful not to give more than the above directions require. The finest-voiced bird may lose his song if exposed to cold draughts of air or by being kept in a damp place. He very careful about this, particularly in moulting time, and give birds bawed of the one would be very apt to do the other.

Heast power of tropic sunshine! wast influence

To view the structure of that little work—
A bird's nest. Mark it well; within, without,
No tool had ne that wrought: no knife to cut;
No pail to fix; no bodkin to insert;
No giue to join; his little beak was all;
And yet how neatly dnished.

And means of arts.

And twenty years apprentuce.

Could make me such another? Vainly, then,
We boast of excellence, whose nublest skill
Instinctive genius folis.

The trooptal becomes so tame that he hops out of
his cage and east from the hand and whistles for
the favor. Give him a large, square cage, buy lood
prepared for him from the bird store, and give him
besides grasshoppers and spiders and angie-worms.
He must be kept out of the cold air. He sings loud
and elegantly. It sounds like the sweet notes of
Beecher's church organ. These birds are very social
in their nature; like company, and never quarrel.
No poet or painter can do them justice. Their shape
and proportions are alike to our swamp robin,
The price they bring in the stores is not enough
for them. They are sold for from ten to twenty
dollars.

The price they bring in the stores is not enough for them. They are sold for from ten to twenty dollars.

A few words about parrots and we are done for the nonce. We shall not stop to particularize about any one of them. You will readily understand that we could not about all when we inform the reader that there are nearly two hundred different kinds. Those of our readers who do not know all the parrot's peculiarities will stand a chance to become acquainted with them if they attain the great longevity that the bird himself does, viz., one hundred years. The parrot is rascally and canning enough to be human, and when he is neard to say the right word in the right place you feel as if he is at least the connecting link. There was once a "pretty Poll," whose home was on Sansome street, San Francisco, that was wont to get his mistress into trouble frequently by saying disagreeacle trings to the passers by. There was a very portly boarding house keeper, who lived around the corner from Poli, that for years had gone past the house to the Washington Market, but was colled to change her route at last to avoid being made furious by "pretty Pollys" salute as soon as she rounded the corner, "Well, fatty!" "Well, fatty!" "Well, fatty!" "Fatty! latty! fatty! Italty! fatty!" atty! will the woman was out of sight, and then she could hear his laugh.

There was another parrot, owned at the same time by the keeper of a candy store in Vallejo street, who, when the run came on Adams & Co.'s bank, drew her gold out and hid it for safety under a floor board. One day a beggar came in, and the storekeeper shook her head and said. "Ive got no money for you." "Look under the floor," cried Polly, and when he saw the woman looking frightened he laughed as if he enjoyed it hugely.

But all parrots do not talk. A round care best suits them, and they are very little trouble. An anecdote is told of one, owned by a deacon, that got not of the deacon went after it, and stood looking wistfully at Poli, and tried to coax the bird down, but Poliy

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

the Colorado His Excellency Iwakura, Prime Minister of the empire, accompanied by the Minister of War and suite. They were received with appropriate honors, and passed some hours on board, during which they were escorted through the ship

and witnessed the drill of the men.

The Palos has been ordered to winter at Tientsin. The Admiral intended to sail on the 7th of December for Nagasaki, thence to Shanghae and

Naval Orders.

Commander R. B. Lowry has been ordered to the command of the receiving ship at Boston. Masters William I. Cowler and Hamilton Perkins have been ordered to the gunners' practice ship Constellation.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Porter Loomis has been ordered to the Ossipee. Paymaster George W. Baman has been detached from the Ossipee and ordered to return home.

Two hundred recruits are to be sent to Taylor Barracks, Louisville, Ky., for assignment to the seventh cavalry.

MEETING OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS

The Board of Fire Commissioners held a meeting yesterday morning at their building, No. 127 Morcer street, President Hitchman presiding, and a full Board being present. Several charges against members of the Department were investigated by the Board and referred to the Executive Committee for decision. Chief Engineerer Perley submitted his report for January, 1872, showing that in January, 1871, there were 122 fires, and the estimated loss 532,304; that for January, 1872, there were 137 fires, and the estimated loss was \$357,910, an increase in fires of twelve per cent, and a decrease in losses of six per cent, as compared with the previous year. Commissioner Shaler hoped that the time was not far distant when the fires would be larger and the loss smaller than heretorore, the department being so very efficently handled that it is only a question of time. A resolution was offered by Commissioner Shaler requesting the President to communicate with the Comptroller in regard to the pay roils of the department for December and January, and urge upon him the speedy payment of the same, which was adopted. The Board then adjourned.

THOSE SAPES.

What John Fox Knows About the "Safe

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

To the Editor of the Herald:—

The Tines newspaper of the 3d inst. published an article stating that I had received a safe costing \$1,850 from the firm of John McB. Davidson. In justice to myself I ask that you do he the favor to publish in your widely circulated paper the following amidavit.

John Fox.

City and County of New York, m.—John Yoz, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he did not at any time order or purchase, a safe valued at \$1,800 from John McB. David, son a Co.; that he never received any such sale, nor was the same delivered or deponent's outer to any greson.

Davidson was that too the purchase of a cafe for the Founding Asylum, which was delivered to Sister Irene as a personal contribution to the asylum, for which safe deponent gave said firm his check for \$460, taking a receipt in full for all demands up to May \$50, 1870. According to Davidson's own books the safe charged to deponet is alleged to have been purchased in May, 1883. That deponent did not have any transaction with said firm before sail May 30, 1870, nor has he had any dealings with said firm since said date. The following is a copy of voucher for the payment of the safe purchased by deponent:—

The Important And Theaders' MCULL Bank of

deponent:— New York, May 30, 1876.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' MUTCAL BANK OF Pay John McB. Davidson four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450. JOHN FOX. Encorsed, Safe Founding Asylum.—J. McB. Davidson, Chas. A. Hoff, John Fox.
Sworn to before me, February 3, 1872.—ROBT. H. JOHN-BOX-Notary Public. County of New York.

THE STRIKES.

TRADES UNIONS VERSUS EMPLOYERS.

Beginning of the War-Origin, Cause and Progress of the Coopers' Strike-The Reported Railroad Strike-Interview with Commodore Vanderbilt-"He Don't Want Politics nor Unions."

Judging from the events of the last few days it would seem that the old contests between employ-ers and trades unions which raged so flercely in this city, and which, in every instance, bring with them serious loss to merchants and employers and injury to the entire community, as well as to the discontented workmen who initiate them, are about to be renewed in our midst.

Two weeks ago the Coopers' Trade Union "struck," and the quarrel between the coopers and their em-

WITH UNABATED VIGOR

on both sides up to yesterday morning, when a stight luil took place. Yesterday morning it was announced in one of the morning papers that a strike of the operatives of the Hudson River and New York Central Railroad Company was to begin yesterday or to-morrow (Monday). It was further stated that the reason for this strike was the diminution in working time made by the company

and that so

WIDE-SPREAD AND DEEP-SEATED
was the sense of injury on the pare of the operatives on these roads that meetings were held at
several towns on the lines and that two committees had come to New York on Friday night to wait on the officers of the companies yesterday and press their demands. If these demands were not ac-ceded to a general strike was to be the result, and precautions were to be taken that the places of the disaffected were not to be filled

from the West or elsewhere.

both these reported strikes from one most remainded

both these reported strikes from the most remains authority, and for the benefit of the readers of the Sunday Herald is enabled to give the following accurate history of the origin and progress of the quarrels:—

The reporter first visited the Produce Exchange, on Broadway, and inquired for Mr. Bensel, the Secretary of the Produce Exchange Committee, who have been appointed on the part of the merchants to resist

THE DISAFFECTED WORKMEN

at all hazards. The following conversation, in which Mr. Bensel makes a clear statement of the cause, origin and progress of the strike, will no doubt be read with the greatest interest.

REFORTER—Mr. Bensel, I have come to you from the Herald for the real facts of the quarrel which has been going on for some days past between the Coopers' Trade Union and the employers:—

Mr. BENSEL—Well, sir, as far as the strike is concerned I may tell you that it is virtually over to-day. The "Union," which would at first.

MAKE NO TERMS.

ail Bensel—Well, sir, as far as the strike is concerned I may tell you that it is virtually over to-day. The "Union," which would at first MAKE NO TEAMS, has caved in, and to-day we find that a motion has been passed by the Union, that the members of the Union-number 21 think they call it—be permitted to apply for work at the shops which they have left, and where non-union men are employed.

"Then the necessity for the meeting which your committee is to hold at the Astor House will cease, will it not?"

"Not at all. Now that we have begun in earnest we will go on with our work until we have succeeded in effecting our object."

"And what is that?"

"I can better answer that question by telling you how this strike commenced. I myself never employ a 'union' workman. I was the victim of a strike myself in 1866, and the trade union TURNED ME OUT.

Since that time I have never employed a member of a trade union, and I believe I am the only employer in New York whose workmen are exclusively "non-union" men. The other employers in our business are obliged, much against their will, to engage members of the trade union. Among these was Mr. W. J. Wilcox, of Wasnington street, the refiner. Two weeks ago he discovered that he was not getting a proper amount of work done in proportion to the number of men he employed. He had forty-two workmen and he found that thirty honest men could do the work which was formerly the regular practice of the trade, namely, that of asking the men to keep a "tally" of the work which was done by each, or, in other words, demanding from each man an account of the work which he did during the day. This was unconstitutional, according to the rules of the Union, and his men left him in a body. Finding that his business

WAS BEIMO PARALYZED and having large contracts to fulli, he applied to other cooper shops for assistance. It was freely given to him, but when the "Union" found that there was a chance of his beating them they sent around to every cooper shop, packing house and reinery where Union m

in his difficulties the unionists'

WOULD 'ENOCK OFF' WORK.

A deputation watted on me and asked me not to do anything to injure the poor workingmen. I said I never did anything to injure any workman in my employment. On the contrary, that I did everything to serve him when I saw that he was deserving of it. I continued to assist Mr. Wilcox until his shop was filled with non-union men, who were better tradesmen in every respect than those who had left him. Now every workshop is full. The unionists see that they are beaten, and some of the men who spend their time drinking and

STANDING AROUND CORNES

will find some difficulty in getting back to work again. A week ago a general meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange was held. Instances of vile conspiracy against employers by unionists were cited. It was unanimously resolved to send a delegation to Albany to ask the Legislature to pass the conspiracy law which was in force up to last year, but which was repealed

BY TWEED AND HIS CORRUFT GANG for political purposes to gain the votes of the unionists. It is the only protection that employers have, Merchants enter into heavy contracts which they must keep or be ruined. Coopers make equally binding contracts with the merchants, and both are at the mercy of the working men, who, if a conspiracy law be not in existence, may at any moment 'knock off work and ruin us. As it is we are COMPLETELY AT THEIR MERCY.

To carry out this object a committee of the members of the Produce Exchange was appointed. We have met several times and we decided on asking a committee of the members of the Asconnics and Traders' Exchange, and of the members of the Stock Exchange, to conler with us. It was decided on Friday that we should sucree in officers for the current year. The officers of last year had a natural delicacy in putting the responsibility of this matter on the shoulders of the gentlemen who have just come into office, so that a special committee of the members of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Mechanics and Trader

"Finally, these unionists say that they eschew all violent measures, intimidation, &c. Now, one of Mr. Wilcox's new hands was beaten rather badly one night a week ago. I could tell you of cases where everything was destroyed that could be in a workshop where non-union men worked in former strikes, and anything that could not be destroyed was taken away. For my part i will have no union man inside my place. He goes out by force if not willingly."

The reperter subsequently conversed with some well known members of the Produce Exchange. The reperter subsequently conversed with some well known members of the Produce Exchange

The reporter subsequently conversed with some well known members of the Produce Exchange, who

SPORE VERY BITTERLY
against the doings of the unionists. The determination to put a stop to conspiracies and trade outrages of every kind on employers seemed universal and earnest.

THE REPORTED RAILROAD STRIKE.

Our reporter subsequently visited the Forty-second street depot, to get the facts of the reported railroad strike. He first called at the Hudson River Railroad offices. The Superintendent of the line said that he had heard nothing of an organized strike on the road. He seemed to be surprised at the report, but conceded, on being questioned by the reporter, tast there was always

A GOOD BEAL OF DISSENSION GOING ON.

During the morning the reporter heard that Commodore Vanderbilt had issued an order that no trades union men should be employed on any of the company's lines. The reporter asked the Superintendent if this rumor were true. He said he had not heard it, and a gentleman who was standing by at the time remarked,

"I WISH TO GOD THAT HE HAD."

Nobody at the offices of the New York Central seemed to have heard of the sinke, though it was acknowledged that there were always dissensions going on. The leeting, too, seemed to be much against the unionists. To make assurance doubly sure, the reporter called on the venerable Commodore at his quiet house in Washington place. He found the old gentleman enjoying

His After Dinnel GGAR.

He received the reporter kindly, and readily entered into conversation about the reported strike.

no strike."

"Commodore, I have heard down town to day a report that you had ordered that no trades unlou men should be employed on any of your lines."

(Lifting his hands and speaking vizorously.) "I don't know nothing about trades unlons, or anything of that sort."

"Then it is a fact that you have issued no such order?"

(Vigorously pulling at his cigar.) "I don't want to have no trade unlons or politics or anything of that sort on any of my roads. I siways gave orders that there was no notice to be taken of such things."

en there is no objection to a member of union?" "Then there is no objection to a member of a trade union?"

"No, not at all. Why, a number of men came to me this morning from Albany or somewhere up the country and asked me the same question, and told them no, certainly not, and they went away quite satisfied. The men that came to me were fine, clever men, too."

ANOTHER STRIKE.

The marble polishers employed in Fanchere. Williamson & Co.'s steam marble works, Nos. 1,281 and 1,283 Broadway, struck yesterday. The reason in this case was the employers, however, are determined to stand out. They say they can easily fill their shops with workmen, applications without number having been recently made to them for work by non-society men.

An association of employers has recently been formed in London (England) for the purpose of resisting the aggressions of the English trades unions, who demand a reduction of hours to eight and a nalf, which was regarded as the first step to a reduction to eight hours of labor.

THE COURTS.

A Theatrical Dispute-The Market and Bowling Green Savings Banks in Bankruptey-A Smuggling Case-Suit Against a Police Judge for False Imprisonment-Decisions

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

"On Hand; or, True to the Line."

The suit of Finduit vs. Wood and Thompson, which is a motion calling upon the defendants, one of whom (Mr. Wood) is proprietor of Wood's Museum in this city, to show cause why they should not be suit to the state of th Hand; or, True to the Last," was down for argument yesterday. The plaintiff avers that the "draw-bridge scene," as introduced in "On Hand," is plagrarized from his sensational play, in three acts, entitled "\$150,000." By consent the case has your over till next Saturday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Market Savings Bank. Before Judge Blatchford. We have already stated in previous law reports

that proceedings had been commenced in the United States District Court for the purpose of

United States District Court for the purpose of throwing the affairs of the Market Savings into bankrupicy. Yesterday the petition of Mrs. Sarah. Mackey, one of the depositors, to have the bank adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt, came on for hearing before Judge Blatchford.

When the cause was called counsel for the bank sald that he had made an arrangement with connsel representing the petitioning creditor to adjourn the matter until Saturday next.

It was then ascertained that a second petition, of F. J. Moisson, another depositor, had been presented. Counsel stated that this petition had been filed by the petitioner under the impression and through the fear that the proceedings commenced under the petition of Mrs. Mackey were instituted through collusion with her and the officers and managers of the Market Savings Bank.

A third petition was presented by F. J. Stokes, who claims to be a depositor of the bank. This petition is put forward on the ground that the petition of Mrs. Mackey was not in compliance with the law. The Judge expressed his opinion that this third petition was defective in form, as it made an averment that the Receiver, and not the bank, had acted so as to hinder and obstruct the provisions of the Bankruptcy law.

The Court granted leave for the amendment of this petition, and the hearing on all three petitions went over till next Saturday.

The Bowling Green Savings Bank.

In the case of the Bowling Green Savings Bank counsel for the bank stated that he had made an arrangement with the opposing counsel for an adjournment of the proceedings until next Saturday. It was brought to the attention of the Court that proper service of the papers had not been made upon the bank. A judgment had been obtained in the State Court against the bank, and the bank was, as a corporation, dissolved before service could be made upon it in the proceedings in bank-ruptcy. The service had been effected upon the gentleman who had held the office of Secretary after the bank's dissolution. The Court deemed that t

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Alleged Smuggling of Gold Watches from Europe. Before Commissioner Betts.

sen. -The defendants, as already reported in the HERALD, are charged with having smuggled a large Herald, are charged with having smuggled a large-number of gold watches into this port from Europe. Their examination had been set down for one o'clock yesterday, but at that hour counsel for de-fendants appeared and stated that he required some time to read the affidavits against the accused, who, he had no doubt, would be able to expiain away the charge that had been preferred against them. The Commissioner adjourned the examination until Wednesday next.

Action for Alleged False Imprisonment—Suit.

Against Police Judge Cox.

Before Commissioner Shields.
The United States vs. Lawrence Morrissey and The United States vs. Lawrence Morrissey and Police Judge Cox.—Yesterday Lawrence Morrissey was arrested by a United States Marshal on a writ in a civil suit Issued by Judge Blatchford. The complainant in the suit Is Michael J. O'Rourke, who claims \$10,000 damages from the defendant for alleged arrest and false imprisonment. It is stated that Mr. O'Rourke is the person who was some time since connected with the office of ex-Comptroller Connolly, and supplied to a morning paper certain information about the accounts of the city. Morrissey has been held to ball in the sum of \$5,000 to answer the complaint; and, with respect to Judge Cox, his arrest was expected last evening on a complaint similar to that preferred against the deiendant Morrissey, and he gave the Lail required by the order of the Court.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. Decisions. By Judge Barrett.

Hess vs. Stewart et al.—Motion granted.
Miller vs. Berrian.—Memoranda for counsel.
Eelis vs. Eelis.—Report confirmed and judgme of divorce granted. Custody of child awarded plaintiff.

plaintiff.

Volle vs. Abhon et al.—Report confirmed and judgment granted.

Shear vs. Shear.—Report confirmed and judgment granted, declaring marriage to be null and void.

In the Matter of the Petition of C. J. Winters et al. 1988 (1988) i.- Order granted.
In the Matter of the Petition of Haggerty Survin.—Order granted.
Sloat vs. Sloat.—Refort confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

By Judge Loew,
Wheaton vs. Kain. — Motion to strike out answe
as frivolous denied. (See memoranda for counsel.
The Bank of North America vs. Raynor.— Itefer

ence ordered.
Same vs. Hubbard.—Reference ordered. BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Damages Against the Camden and Amboy

Damages Against the Camden and Amboy
Railroad Company.
Before Judge Benedict.
George C. Carpenter, by Guardian, vs. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.—The plaintiff in this case, which was reported yesterday, brought suit to recover for injuries received on the road in July, 1870. The defence denied all negligence and alleged contributive negligence on the part of plaintiff. The jury found for plaintiff, and assessed damages at \$3,000. Counsel for defendant asked for a stay for twenty days, which was granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Wills Admitted-Letters of Administration, &c.

Wills Admitted—Letters of Administration, &c.

Before Surrogate Veeder.

During the past week the Surrogate admitted to
probate the wills of Sarah M. Ditmas, of the town of
Flatbash; George Vollkommer, Rose Keenan and
Christian Warmuth, all of the city of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted to the
estates of the following named deceased persons—
viz., Georga Vollkommer, Eilen Movan, DeWitt C. Northrop. Patrick Brenoan, Charles Vogely, Patrick
Comeriord, Ann J. Lund, Robert Crooks and Jane
Ayres, all of the city of Brooklyn; Willet Rowe, of
East Haven; New Haven, Conn.

Letters of guardiansnip of the person and estate
of James Whiterait were granted to Mary Ann
McGowas, of Frederick C. Van Brunt to Louise, VanBrunt, his mother, all of the city of Brooklyn.